disease. The cure, however, was protracted and tedious.

"A second case was that of a boy who had on the back of his head, what appeared to be the commencement of Tinea capitis. The ointment made in the same way as that before mentioned, except that simmering was omitted, removed it in the course of a fortnight. It returned again in the course of a few weeks and was again destroyed by the same application. It did not recur so long as I had an opportunity of observing the child, which was, however, not long.

"In one clear case of itch, the ointment failed of producing any beneficial effect, and it was necessary to have recourse to the usual remedy.

"An instance of a very troublesome and irritating eruption upon the hands and fingers, accompanied by a venereal taint of the system, was very much relieved by this ointment. Its final removal, however, could not be attributed to this, since the patient was under the influence of mercury at the same time.

"In some other cases both the ointment and decoction were used with success for a time, but the effects they produced were only partial and temporary."

Of the power of this plant to relieve the formidable disease of gout, we have the most satisfactory evidence. A composition intended to imitate the celebrated *Eau medicinale* was prepared in England by Mr. Moore from the wine of white hellebore and wine of opium in the proportion of three parts of the former to one of the latter. This compound was used by many arthritic patients both in Europe and America with great success in relieving the paroxysms of the disease. In Boston a considerable number of individuals have been induced to make trial of the remedy, and generally with advantage. But I am informed by several of our most repectable apothecaries, that for a long time, especially during the late war, when the white hellebore could not be obtained from Europe, the American plant was used in the preparation of the medicine upon the supposition of its being the same with the European. Various gouty patients made use of it, and no difference was perceived by them or their physicians in its mode of operation or effect upon the disease. Some were relieved by small doses, which did not even nauseate, such as fifteen or twenty drops, repeated if necessary. Others found a drachm of the mixture necessary, which quantity affected them unpleasantly by vomiting

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